

From the Milton (N. C.) Chronicle.  
Remarkable case of Bignamy—Finished Villany.

As the conductor of a public press, we have never been called upon to record a case of a more perfect and continued system of rascality, than that which we feel bound to lay before our readers this week. Yet such is the peculiar and varied nature of the case—such is its deep depravity—that we are at a loss where to begin or where to stop. We purpose, however, to detail the circumstances as they have come to our knowledge, (confining ourselves to the facts, as near as possible) and in so doing we intentionally omit the names of the unfortunate females who have been made the wretched victims of a species of villany unparalleled in this country. Their cup of sorrow and mortification must now be full, and we will not run it over by gazetting their names.

It appears a certain *Edward C. Boling*, (son of the Rev. Mr. Boling, Minister of the M. E. Church, and a resident of this county) about 3 years since married a Miss P——, a lady of respectability as we learn, and lived with her for nearly two years. About twelve months ago he left his home for the purpose of studying Law in Greensboro', N. C.—leaving his wife behind. On his arrival in Greensboro', he changed his name and introduced himself to the inhabitants of that town, as *Sidney T. Smith*, of Alabama—he exhibited to the gentlemen under whom he prosecuted the study of law, certificates purporting to be from distinguished gentlemen in North Alabama, and which represented him as the son of a wealthy cotton planter of that State. He obtained credit to a large amount in the stores of that place; and pretended that he was in daily expectation of the receipt of a large amount of funds from his father, living as above stated. Soon after, he informed his acquaintances that he expected his parents in a short time to pass through Greensboro', on a visit to some friends living in Southampton, Va. Again he pretended to learn that his father was dead, but he expected a visit from his mother and with a countenance indicating grief for his lost parent, he entered a Milliner's shop and bespoke for his mother a costly dress of mourning, while he wore crape on his hat!—(Bold and reckless man! thus to tamper with the wrath and thunderbolts of heaven!) After this, he succeeded, by stratagem, to become acquainted with Miss E. B——, an accomplished lady of Guilford county, and daughter of a gentleman of high respectability and of enviable property. He was pleased with her; and with the cold hearted ferocity of a fiend from hell, determined to make her the victim of his foul treachery and deceit. By artful and false representations, he gained the confidence of her father; and by warm and ardent professions of regard and attachment induced her to consent to become his bride. He determined in the black malignity of his soul to become the spoiler of the peace of that domestic circle where, before, all was tranquil happiness and joy. Like the gaze of the Basilisk his treacherous eye was fixed upon that fair victim that she might not escape. Now he stood before the altar and plighted to Miss B—— his faith, and the nuptial tie was proclaimed to the world by the public journals—when not 20 miles distant lived a lawful wedded wife, who, perhaps, at the moment of his marriage with Miss B——, sighed with a throbbing heart for her husband's return.

The tale stops not here. Soon after his second marriage, *Smith alias Bowling* (a young man of fair complexion and genteel dress) told his new father-in-law that he had been sadly disappointed in not having received the funds from Alabama, which he had so long expected, but still pretended that he confidently expected them to arrive in a short time: stated moreover that he had bargained with a Mr. *Edward C. Boling* of this county, for a tract of land, and for which he agreed to pay *Boling* the sum of 3,700—and thus got his father-in-law to endorse the payment of a bond of three thousand seven hundred dollars which sum he borrowed to pay for land. Now, *Smith alias Bowling*, pretended to visit this *Edward C. Boling*, to ratify the land bargain. After a short absence he returned back, and lo! *Boling* had by hook or crook defrauded him out of his money!—He remained with his wife a few days, and concluded to go and see *Boling* again; and such was now the length of his absence that his last wife became uneasy—proceeded in quest of him to the house of the Rev. Mr. *Boling*, of this county, expecting to meet with him there: but she found him not—Mr. *Smith* was not known by any one of the family.—When there Mrs. *Smith* became acquainted with Mrs. *Edward C. Boling*—whose husband was absent also; the two ladies remained together for several days, and mutu-

ally expressed anxiety for the return of their husbands, never once dreaming that they were wives of one and the same man! Mrs. *Smith alias Bowling* finally returned home without hearing from her husband—but *Smith* arrived soon after her return; told a smooth tale relative to his absence, and still complained of his treatment from *Boling*.

The want of space compels us to pass over many events of interest which transpired after this last return mentioned, until his arrest. His new father-in-law, enraged against *Boling*, and unwilling that his son-in-law should brook such injustice, sought redress by the force and power of the law. He accordingly had a Writ issued for the arrest of *Boling*, charging him with swindling *Sidney T. Smith*. On Tuesday last (our County Court being in Session,) *Smith*, in connexion with a young man, a relative of Mrs. *Smith*, arrived at Yanceyville, the county seat of this county, on his way as he said, to Southampton, to take charge of several negroes which he owned there and to collect a large sum of money then due him. But on his arrival at the Court-house, he made out to the young man that his horse was too lame to travel further, sent the young man on to Southampton, stating that he would return, get another horse, and soon be with him. Thus they parted, and the young man is now, perhaps, awaiting *Smith's alias Bowling's* presence in Southampton, or inquiring in vain after the property. We have said that they parted—*Smith* pretended to go back. Col. Lea, Deputy Sheriff, who had been on the look-out for *Boling*, was informed that he was in the village; on further enquiry, he learnt that *Boling* had left town, some one had met him. Col. Lea, mounted his horse and pursued him; he overtook *Boling*, who was on his way to the residence of his first wife, and brought him to town. Imagine the feelings of his new father-in-law who was in Yanceyville, on that day, seeking *Boling's* arrest, as he stepped into the Court-house to observe the culprit for the first time, and at a glimpse exclaimed: "My God! that's the man who married my daughter!"

*Boling* having been brought before an examining Court, was required to give bail in the sum of \$5000, with two or more securities, which failing to do, was committed to jail, and the witnesses bound to appear at Guilford Superior Court, where the defendant, *Boling*, will have his trial before the Hon. Judge Nash.

"The Union of the Whigs," &c.—This famous toast of Mr. Henry A. Wise, together with his recent fight with Mr. Stanley, in the House of Representatives, has called out this parody:

Stanley, you should never let  
Your angry passions rise;  
Your little hands were never made  
To pummel *Mister Wise*!

#### THE PRAIRIE FLOWER: An Independent Magazine of Literature and Criticism.

Western Literature! Confound the phrase, we hope we shall never hear another word about "Western Literature" as long as we live! What is "western literature" that it is different from eastern or southern or any other sort of literature? Scarcely a newspaper or periodical which we open is without some encouraging and condescending love-pat on the poor shoulder of "western literature," or "western poetry," or some such outrageous nonsense. Now we have the presumption to believe that literature and poetry, wherever they exist, are founded upon the same immutable principle, which principle is a communication of human genius with the immortal beauty pervading all nature—which shapes like the cloud, the rainbow, the starry skies, the whispering landscape, and clothes them all in its celestial essences—and which develops with its beauty-creating power as well the delicate rose-leaf as the soul's highest aspirations after the infinite and the eternal. In the material as well as the intellectual world, ever thing tends constantly towards perfection. The germ bursts from the rotting seed, in the dark furrow, and springs upward towards the light to bring forth its perfect and beautiful forms—even as the soul of man, struggling with the mists of animal passion and groping in the darkest of its imperfect organization, tends upward and onward till it again mingles with the divine source of beauty whence it sprang.

This is literature; and what miserable nonsense, then, to talk of "western" literature, as if it were a thing apart from the general order of nature—some interesting phenomenon—an intellectual monstrosity—to be patted encouragingly on the back, and to receive, the stunted and reluctant praises of self-appointed "eastern" critics, bestowed very much in the same manner that they would drop a shilling into the hat of an itinerant mendicant, who murders Cinderella's Waltz and the overture to Fra Diavolo on a villanous handorgan! We want no such patronizing encouragement. Does "western" patriotism, or "western" eloquence, or "western" statesmanship, shrink from a comparison with the patriotic and the eloquent of

the world? When men speak of Clay, or Prentice, or Marshall, do they qualify their admiration by the remark that "they are pretty well for a new country"? and why should distinctions so odious and so ridiculous be made respecting literature? We are sick of this affectation; and, so far as our humble abilities go, we are determined that it shall be done away with. We are about to commence the publication of an independent magazine of literature and criticism—including within its range every subject of interest in belles-lettres, the fine arts and general literature. We mean to show to the incredulous world that the unnoticed *Prairie-Flower*, which "wastes its sweetness on the desert air," glows with as divine a beauty, and breathes as pure a fragrance, as the gayest exotic that flaunts in the parterres of metropolitan fashion. We ask no allowance to be made—no indulgences to be granted—our modest bouquet, because it chances to be gathered from the pathless prairie, within the shadow of the Indian's wig-wam or the rude hut of the ruder pioneer. We wish our work to be judged strictly, severely—without prejudice or favor; and if the *Prairie-Flower*, dripping with fresh and odorous dews, finds welcome, well—if it be thrown aside, to mingle unnoticed with the rubbish which strews the earth, it is also well. The only favor we ask for it is that no favor, beyond its strict deserts, shall be extended to it.

The first number of the *Prairie-Flower* will be issued on the first of November next—after that, it will appear monthly. The form chosen for the work is similar to the other monthly magazines—a large octavo, each number containing from 48 to 64 pages.

The price of the *Prairie-Flower* is \$5 a year. Single numbers can always be procured, at 50 cents each.

Letters relating to the work must be addressed, post-paid, to "Publishers of the *Prairie-Flower*, St. Louis, Mo."

Editors copying this advertisement will confer an especial favor, and will of course be entitled to an exchange.

St. Louis, Sept. 6, 1841.

#### UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

THE preparatory department of this Institution was opened agreeably to public notice, on the 14th of April, and is now a successful operation. Although the full organization of the University will not take place in consequence of the temporary unproductiveness of its funds, before the autumn of 1842, provision has been made for the formation of the regular collegiate classes, on or about the first of December of the current year. With a view to the thorough instruction, and discipline of the institution, the number of its officers will be increased at the commencement of the collegiate year, and the necessary books, and apparatus, both Philosophical and Chemical will be provided.

The subjoined schedule exhibits substantially the course of study to be pursued in the University, and serve as a guide to young gentlemen who may be desirous of connecting themselves with either of the regular classes.

*Preparatory Department*—English, Latin and Greek Grammar, Caesar's Commentaries, and Virgil's Aeneid 4 books; Greek Testament, (gospel,) and Gr. Minora, Geography and Arithmetic.

*Freshman Class*—First session—Sallust; Antiquities—Fisk's; Gr. Maj. Xenophon's History; Algebra begun.

Second session—Algebra completed; Horace begun; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Geometry begun.

*Sophomore Class*—First—Horace completed; Geometry completed; Gr. Majora—Oratory; Trigonometry.

Second—Cicero De Oratore begun; Homer's Iliad; Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation; Jamison's Rhetoric; Conic Sections—Analytic.

*Junior Class*—First—Calculus—Differential and Integral; De Oratore completed; Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; Natural Philosophy.

Second—Gr. Majora—Critics; Nat. Phil. and Astronomy; Botany, Nat. His. and Physiology; Tacitus.

*Senior Class*—First—Logic and Rhetoric, Whately's; Intellectual Philosophy; Ethics, Whately; Civil Polity, and Constitutional Law.

Second—International Law; Modern Languages; Christian Evidences; Political Economy. Say.

The regular entrance examination will take place on the second Wednesday in November next.

Candidates may be examined subsequently in vacation, or during the session.

J. H. LATHROP,  
President of the University.

Columbia, August 20, 1841.

N. B. Will each Political and Literary paper in the State friendly to the cause of Education and the State University, give the above one or two insertions in their papers.

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#### CAUTION.

CIRCUMSTANCES beyond my control, having compelled a separation between me and my wife Hannah Spratt, having mutually agreed to live separate, and apart from each other, and having made suitable provisions for her support.

I hereby caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WM. SPRATT.  
Bowling-Green, Mo. Oct. 23, 1841.—3t.

#### AN NEW VOLUME,

IN SPLENDID STYLE.

JULY, 1841.

#### GRAHAM'S LADY'S & GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE great increase in the subscription list of this highly popular Magazine (the edition having more than double in less than six months) induces the proprietor to commence a new volume with the July number. It will be issued in the most attractive style, with the first of a new series of Rich Original Engravings, got up in a manner that shall surpass any used in any other American Magazine. In addition to the fact that we employ the talent of the very best American artists in the engraving of the plates for this work, it must be remembered, that most of the subjects selected are Original American pictures, which have never been before engraved, and are consequently, the newest that can be brought before Highly Colored fashions.

It must be remembered, that the Fashion Plates of this Magazine, are the best in coloring and design that can be found in any work published in this country or in Europe. They are engraved and colored for this Magazine, by the best artists that the country can produce, and are drawn always from the latest designs from Paris and London, and consequently may always be relied upon as the prevailing style in the United States for the month in which they are issued. We pay more for coloring than any other publication, and always have the best.

THE CONTRIBUTORS.—In addition to the unusual fine array of contributors, which the Magazine has thus far boasted, arrangements have been made with a number more of the best writers of the day, so that spice and variety may be looked for in the literary department of the new volume.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.—This interesting feature of the Magazine shall still be preserved as important to young sportsmen, and in fact to all young or old, who delight in the sports of the rod and gun. Articles in this department, shall be from acknowledged pens, and of the very best authority.

The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the work, the mechanical execution shall be of surpassing neatness, and the printing shall be upon the finest white paper.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.—The choicest pieces of new and popular music for the Piano Forte and Guitar shall be selected for its pages, and two or more pages shall appear regularly each month. In this way subscribers in remote country towns, can always have the latest music at low rates, almost as soon as it is published.

TERMS CASH.—The terms are \$3 for a single subscription, and in no case will the price be abated, or two copies for \$5, free of postage and discount, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.—NO SUBSCRIBER RECEIVED IN ANY CASE WITHOUT THE MONEY. This rule is imperative and will not be departed from.

Address, post paid,  
GEO. R. GRAHAM,  
S. W. corner 3d & Chesnut sts., Phil'a.

#### LAND FOR SALE.

BY authority of an order of the Ralls County Court, of the 13th day of Sept. 1841. I will sell to the highest bidder, in the Town of New London, on the first Monday in November next, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Pike Missouri, as the property of silas H. Field (an insane person for his support) to wit: The West half of the South West quarter of section 33, township 54 and range 4 West, containing eighty acres of land—the purchaser will be required to give bonds without sufficient security for the purchase money, one half payable in three months, and the remainder in twelve months from the day of sale, the title (which is good) will be made on the full payment of the purchase money.

MARY S. FIELD, Guardian of  
SILAS H. FIELD.

Sept. 13th 1841.—4t.

#### FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Thomas Copenhaven, dec'd. late of Lincoln county Mo., hereby gives notice to all concerned, or in any way interested in said estate, that the undersigned administrator will make a final settlement of the said estate at the next Nov. term of the county court of said county.

JACOB COPENHAVEN, Adm'r

Sept. 25th. 1841.—4t.

#### FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE undersigned administrator of the estate of David Hudson, dec'd. late of Pike county Mo., hereby gives notice to all concerned, or in any way interested in said estate, that the undersigned administrator will make a final settlement of the said estate at the next November term of the county court of said county.

JOHN SOUTH, Executor.

Oct. 23, 1841.—4t.

#### BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Books, Pamphlets, Blank Checks, Circulars, " Deeds, Mortgages, Cards of all kinds, " Notes, and Ladings, " Bills of Exchange, Horse, and " Sheriff's, and Hand " Justice's BLANKS.

FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING Will be done expeditiously on reasonable terms at THE RADICAL OFFICE.

#### JOB WORK

Neatly executed at this Office for CASH. and for CASH ONLY!!

PROSPECTUS.—The undersigned proposes to publish a Democratic Newspaper, under the title of the "THE INDEX," to be edited in Washington City, and printed in Alexandria, District of Columbia, three times a week during the session of Congress, and twice a week the remainder of the year, at five dollars per annum. The first number to be issued about the 1st of September next.

There is a demand for a paper of this description, at the point indicated. The call is creditable to the vigilance which dictates it, and shows a proper appreciation of the exigency of the times. The critical condition in which we find the great and permanent interests of the country, resulting from an extraordinary combination of men and circumstances, all antagonist to the just and abiding principles of the Democratic party, and the injury likely to ensue from a system of measures which there is every reason to believe that combination is about to establish, will, we doubt not, insure the co-operation of the true friends of the Constitution, in all well directed efforts to resist it. So far as the abilities of gentlemen high in public confidence can be employed to effect this object, we have an assurance of their aid, and rely upon the Republicans of the surrounding country for a corresponding evidence of their approbation and support.

We look upon the present as the most important juncture for the re-establishment or final overthrow of the Republican party, which has occurred since the termination of the last century. The celebrated report of Mr. Madison of that day asserted the true creed, and sustained it by an argument which has never been answered, and is unanswerable.

The external party badges of former times need not now be recapitulated. The intrinsic grounds of separation at the first still exist; and the principles which animated and separated the Federal from the Republican party have not remitted in their operation. A fundamental difference of opinion in the Constitution, and as to the powers of the General Government, severs now, as in earlier times, the latitudinarian from his opponent. Parties in their ascendancy have fluctuated alternately; it is a fallacy, therefore, to say that certain points of difference being removed, the Federal party, as such, is extinct. The opposing principles of construction, above referred to, are destined to remain in permanent conflict as long as our Government exists.

A crisis is at hand. The shadows that hang over the face of the future must soon pass away, and then we shall know whether JOHN TYLER of Virginia is politically a friend or foe—whether he will, in the hour of extremity and danger, stand up for the Constitution and his oft-repeated and long-cherished principles, or yield to the influence of those who desire to use, but will never sustain him. "He is our foe, who does his country wrong." If he prove a friend, we must defend him; if a foe, condemn him—as we go for measures, not men; and we estimate and measure by the Democratic standard of Thomas Jefferson.

In conclusion we would direct attention to the facilities and advantages attending this location. Our contiguity to the Capital of the Union, and the residence of Mr. JESSE E. DOW, (one of the Editors) being there, will enable us to give the political news and proceedings of Congress as early as the papers printed in Washington. We are situated in the midst of several Congressional districts of Virginia and Maryland, whose commerce flows hither, and whose people are at present overwhelmed by papers of an opposite character.

Communications for publication, or orders for the papers, will meet with prompt attention by being addressed to the proprietor and publisher, at Alexandria, D. C. JOHN M. JOHNSON.

Aug. 4—d&c.

#### ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Charles Bailey, deceased from the Ralls County Court, bearing date the August 25th 1841: All persons, therefore, who have any claims against the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same duly authenticated for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate, and if such claims are not presented within three years they will be forever barred.

ROBERT BAILEY, Adm'r.

Sept. 15th, 1841.—8t.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Sebastian Vetter, dec'd, from the Clerk of the County Court, of Warren County—bearing date the 23th of August, A. D. 1841: all persons, therefore, who have any claims against the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same duly authenticated for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate, and if such claims are not presented within three years they will be forever barred.

CHARLES A. KUNTZE, Adm'r.

September 4th 1841.—3t.

#### NOTICE.

IS Hereby given, that the undersigned, has taken out Letters of administration, with the will annexed, upon the Estate of John Oostbrech, Sr. deceased from the Clerk of the Warren County Court, bearing date the 17th day of Sept. 1841: all persons having claims against said estate are therefore notified to present them for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if not presented within three years will be forever barred.

CHARLES A. KUNTZE, Adm'r.

#### A. H. BUCKNER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

BOWLING-GREEN, MO.

HAS removed his office, to a room in the second story of the Stone House.

January 25, 1840.